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WHOLE NUMBER 1213

FRANK P. WOODS



Congressman Frank P. Woods of Iowa was unanimously re-elected chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee at a caucus of Republican members of the house.

TO SPEED UP WAR WORK

Senator Wadsworth Urges Passage of Chamberlain Bill.

Friends of the Measure Believe the President Will Change His Attitude in the Matter.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The drive to speed up and co-ordinate America's war work continues in full swing in the senate. Senator Wadsworth of New York, one of the most active Republican members of the military affairs committee, took his turn as the spokesman, urging passage of the Chamberlain bill creating a war cabinet and a national dictator.

A "showdown" on the Chamberlain bill was still uncertain today. Neither side seemed ready for a test of strength. The Chamberlain faction adhered to the view that the bills were gaining support every day not only in congress but also throughout the country. They based this assertion on letters and reports received from their home states.

They declared their belief that when the country is made to see the necessity for the measures, the president would be forced to change his attitude and accept the needed changes in the war administration.

GIVES COLONEL HOUSE PRAISE

Representative Flood Tells of Good Work Done by President's Envoy in Europe.

Washington, Feb. 6.—As a result of the work of Colonel House in Europe the United States will furnish "more in men and means than was expected of us in a far shorter time than had been the fondest hope of our own people or the nations associated with us in the war." Chairman Flood of the foreign affairs committee told the house. He opened debate on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Colonel House carried to completion the work begun in this country by special allied war and diplomatic missions, Flood said. The discussions in Europe led to complete understanding of precisely what the allies needed and exactly what this country could furnish and how soon.

The Japanese mission and the exchange of notes between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii "removed causes of friction and makes quite remote the remote possibility of trouble between this country and Japan," Flood also said.

FEAR WORK OF ICE FLOES

River Men Look for Disaster When Mild Weather Begins to Open Obstructed Navigation.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 6.—Forty miles of ice floes, released by the breaking of the gorge at Richardson's Landing, will soon be on its way down the Mississippi river, river men here declared today.

The advance floes of the ice began surging past Memphis, 50 miles from Richardson's landing today, and is crushing and grinding against the granite piers of two bridges spanning the Mississippi here. Thousands of persons lined the river banks to watch the spectacle of the floating ice.

An army aviator, making a flight of 70 miles followed the river above Memphis and reported observing much wreckage caught in the ice. Several wrecked boats have passed Memphis. Up to noon no loss of life has been reported, and so far reports indicate only minor property losses up the river.

MAKE GERMAN EFFORTS VAIN

American Artillerymen Frustrate Plans Enemy Had Made for Heavy Attack.

HOLD LINES AGAINST ODDS

For Determination and Gallantry the "Boys in Blue" Have Proved Themselves Worthy Descendants of Their Famous Sires.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 6.—German plans to raid the American trenches were frustrated yesterday. The American artillerymen put down a heavy barrage in front of and on the German lines, which are believed to have been filled with men and officers awaiting the signal of attack.

It was discovered that the Germans intended to carry out a "silent" raid. Fifteen minutes before the time set all the American guns concentrated their fire where, according to the information, the enemy was massed. It is believed many casualties were inflicted on the Germans.

There has been a general increase in the artillery activity for the last day or so all along the American front. The Germans are still unable to occupy the first-line trenches which were caved in by the American artillery fire. They now have constructed another line of trenches at that point.

Inspect Shelled Trenches. American patrols have worked their way over No Man's Land and inspected the damaged trenches as well as they could.

The Germans are using gas shells freely, and endeavored to envelop one of our battery positions with gas, but without success. They have dropped a number of shells in the roads behind the American lines.

Two men were reported wounded by shells.

The visibility remains bad. Fuller reports from the first line show that great courage was exhibited by the troops during the heavy German bombardment Saturday. A number of men who were wounded slightly by shell splinters were treated in the lines with their first-aid packets and insisted on remaining at their posts until the fight was finished.

Leaves Hospital to Fight. One man who was carried to a field dressing station returned to his comrades in the line after his wounds had been attended to, and remained on duty until the firing ceased and the danger was over. All the men later went to a hospital for full treatment.

Many of the Americans have had their first experiences with gas in the last few days, as the Germans have been sending over a considerable number of gas shells.

The chief of staff of one division and another staff officer who were mortoring to a village back of the lines came upon several companies, all the men in masks. The officers hurriedly put on their own masks and rode on toward the front line. At the next village the men were wearing masks.

Find the Men Shooting Craps. The officers kept theirs on until they saw, through a shell hole in the side of a brick wall, twenty infantrymen with no masks on, rolling dice as if nothing had happened.

The sector occupied by the American troops is northwest of Toul. It is inadvisable to mention the number of men in line, the length of the sector and other details. The location of the sector was kept secret until it became certain that the enemy had discovered it.

PUTS BLAME ON RAILROADS

Intentional Lack of Co-operation Alleged to Be Responsible for Congestion of the Lines.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The traffic congestion of the railroads during the cold weather was caused by an intentional lack of co-operation on the part of railroad managers, it was charged at the hearing before the railroad wage commission by W. C. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Lee further charged that the managers desired to discredit the operation of the Adamson law by inflating artificially the increased cost to the railroads by this law.

HOME BUILDING UNDER BAN

Secretary McAdoo Advises Against the Undertaking of Unnecessary Work at This Time.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary McAdoo has extended his plan for conserving capital and labor to include the prospective home builder. He strongly advises that materials, valuable labor and credit be not utilized for home building.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.



AWFUL COST OF WAR TO GERMANY IS MADE PLAIN

Life Blood of Nation Poured Out in Mad Effort for World Domination.

HINDENBURG STILL HOPEFUL

Professes to Believe He Will Dictate Terms of Peace Sitting as Conqueror in the Capital of the French Republic.

Zurich, Feb. 6.—The war has cost Germany 1,300,000 in dead, and as many more have been wholly or partially incapacitated, according to dispatches received here.

The Hague, Jan. 19 (Delayed).—Travelers from Germany bring an account of a recent conference at Berlin at which Field Marshal von Hindenburg received the editors of 30 German newspapers and discussed the food situation with them.

The editors told Von Hindenburg that by next May there would be no food in Germany.

"My reply is," said the field marshal, "that by April 1 I shall be in Paris."

Advertises Big Drive. Amsterdam, Feb. 6.—Advertisement of what Germany is planning to do on the western front before American military power can be put into the conflict continues to be a conspicuous feature of the German newspapers.

"The next six months will be the deciding period," says the Frankfurter Zeitung. "During that eminently important period the central powers will with absolute certainty have the strategic superiority, for the hopes of the entente for American help cannot possibly be fulfilled within that time."

"The central powers will concentrate their whole strength on the west front for a decisive blow. French soil, those fertile, flourishing fields which have already suffered cruelly and have drunk such rivers of blood, will be the scene of a final struggle which will far surpass the fiercest struggles of the last year."

"If we do not share the light-heartedness with which the problem of American military help is often set aside, we also consider it certain that the United States cannot in the next few months increase the very great morale and economic support which they have given the allies."

Predicts Greatest Battle. The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung in an article declaring that all eyes are now focused on the west declares that the greatest battle of the war is now about to begin there. "We must not allow the belief to arise, however," it says, "that the increase in our strength in the west will force the French to lay down their arms or the English to run away. It may come to this, of course, and Hindenburg said a year ago, 'We are already doing it, my children.'"

Dies of Burns. Marysville, O., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Hiram VanHoes, 32, wife of a young Darby township farmer, died from the effects of burns. Her husband was badly burned about the neck and hands while trying to save her life.

Two Sacrifice Lives. Toledo, Jan. 30.—Two men sacrificed their lives here to save a fellow workman who was overcome by paint fumes in a new cider vat in the Toledo Cider and Vinegar company's plant. They are Fred Bauman, 32, of Toledo and Fred Murphy, 55, of Owosso, Mich.

TRANSPORT TORPEDOED

Carrying 2197 Americans—All But 267 Aboard Said to Have Been Saved

Convoys Rescue 1,912 Men After Undersea Missile Finds Mark as Tuscania Is Near Irish Coast—Survivors Are Landed at Widely Separated Ports and No Names Announced.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Hit by a torpedo, the transport liner Tuscania, with 2,179 American troops aboard, has gone down off the Irish coast. Survivors have been landed at two widely separated Irish ports. News of the great disaster to the armed forces of the United States came in a dispatch to the War Department in London. The War Department announced that its records showed the following were on board the Tuscania: Headquarters detachment and Companies D, E and F of the Twentieth Engineers; One Hundred and Seventy Engineer Train; One Hundred and Seventy Military Police; One Hundred and Seventy Supply Train; No. 101 Squadron; One Hundred and Eight Aero Squadron; Two Hundred and Thirtieth Aero Squadron; in placement detachments Nos 1 and 2, the Thirty-second Division; Fifty casual officers.

The Thirty-second Division is composed of national guard troops from Texas and Wisconsin. The division is at Camp McArthur, Texas. It is composed of the First Battalion of Michigan Engineers; the One Hundred and Seventy Military Police was made up from the Fourth and Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, and the One Hundred and Seventy Supply Train from the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wisconsin Infantry. When a message came to the State Department from the Embassy at London saying 1,912 of the Americans had been accounted for the joy of the officials at first swept away the distress occasioned by earlier news that only 1,100 had been saved.

The first 1,100 survivors were landed at Larne and Buncrana, two widely separated Irish ports, and this, coupled with the evident fact that rescue ships were at hand, quickly gave rise to hope that nearly everybody on board the Tuscania except those in the lifeboats might have been saved. Only the briefest dispatches were received and none gave details of the attack on the liner.

Americans Take One Sector. With the American Army in France, Feb. 6.—The sector occupied by the American troops is northwest of Toul. It is inadvisable to mention the number of men in line, the length of the sector, and other details.

The location of the sector was kept secret until it became certain that the enemy had discovered it.

Toul, capital of the department of Meuse-et-Moselle, is fourteen miles west of Nancy and is a fortress of the first class.

Attempt to Sink Supply Ship. Halifax, N. S., Jan. 30.—A deliberate attempt to sink a supply laden steamer, bound from an American to an allied port, by opening her sea-locks during a storm at sea, was revealed with her arrival here. She was stuck just in time to prevent her foundering. That an enemy spy or spies was aboard is believed certain.

ENORMOUS TOTAL OF WAR'S COST

United States Now Is Expending Almost Twenty-Four Million Dollars a Day.

LESS THAN WAS EXPECTED

Total Expenditures Are Below the Estimates Made by Experts Before the Country Took Its Position in Great Conflict.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Ten months of the war have cost the United States about \$7,100,000,000—at the rate of \$710,000,000 a month, nearly \$24,000,000 a day.

More than half of this huge sum, or \$4,121,000,000 has been paid as loans to the allies, and the balance, about \$3,000,000,000, represents America's outlay for its own war purposes, exclusive of more than \$800,000,000 for ordinary governmental expenses.

The war's toll in money is increasing at the rate of more than \$100,000,000 a month, and indications now are that the two remaining months of the nation's first year as a belligerent will run its war bill to nearly \$10,000,000,000, of which \$5,000,000,000 will be for allied loans and about the same amount for the army, navy, shipping board, and other war agencies.

Cost Below Official Estimate.

These figures, compiled from the latest available treasury figures, show that although the country's expenditures are running into totals never before dreamed of, they are below official estimates made early in the war. Since war was declared April 6, and the fiscal year for which estimates were made did not begin until July 1, it is difficult to compare precisely the actual war cost with the fiscal year estimates. Most of the war expenses have been incurred since July 1, however, and the total outlay since then has been \$8,500,000,000, in a little more than seven months, as compared with estimates of \$18,431,000,000 for the entire year.

Two factors are held mainly responsible for this difference. Officials of the war, navy and other departments figured liberally on their expenditures originally, to allow a margin of financial safety. In addition, production of ships and war supplies has failed to develop as rapidly as had been planned. Officials point out also that as big contracts for ships and army materials fall due in the next few months, the expenses may run up faster than is anticipated even now.

Liberty Loans Pay Four-Fifths.

Government borrowings on the two Liberty loans have paid for four-fifths of the war's cost, and taxation and a few minor ordinary government receipts for about one-fifth. The loan campaigns produced \$5,792,000,000 and \$1,250,000,000 came direct from the pockets of the people, and will not have to be repaid. Financial demands by the war in the next few months will be met in the same way—by another bond issue, and by taxes which will begin soon to roll in from the first war tax act.

How America gradually got into her stride in the war is shown graphically by the monthly outpourings of funds since the day congress authorized a declaration of war—ten months ago Wednesday. Before last April, the monthly operating expenses were about \$75,000,000, and the total annual expenditures, including about \$300,000,000 postal expenditures which were paid back in to the treasury eventually, reached only a little more than \$1,000,000,000.

Expenses Jump Every Month.

Then came the war. In the first month, May, 1917, expenses jumped to \$114,000,000; in June to \$134,000,000; in July to \$208,000,000; in August to \$277,000,000; in September to \$349,000,000. By October the monthly outlay had reached \$462,000,000; November, \$512,000,000; December, \$611,000,000, and last month they were \$715,000,000. In the first five days of this month the government has spent \$150,000,000.

These big sums did not include the allied loans. They have averaged \$450,000,000 a month from the time the United States entered the common fight against Germany.

The army, navy and shipping board alone have dipped into the financial war chest for more than 95 per cent of the nation's fighting funds.

BREAD RATION IN EFFECT

Food Administration Orders Supplies Cut to Meet the Situation and Provide for Future.

Washington, Feb. 6.—A two-ounce bread ration was ordered by the food administration for patrons of hotels, restaurants and dining cars. This allowance is about that now observed in England.

MAXIM LITVINOFF



Late photograph of Maxim Litvinoff, whom Foreign Minister Tretzky has appointed as the "Russian people's ambassador" to Great Britain. The appointment was made by wireless, for Litvinoff has been in London for some time.

PRISONERS WANT MAIL

Plaint Made by American Captives in German Camps.

Their Misery May Be Immensely Relieved If Those at Home Will Recognize the Situation.

New York, Feb. 6.—American prisoners in German camps are facing hardships with unbroken spirits, but are worried about their failure to receive mail from relatives in this country, according to letters in possession of the prisoner-of-war aid department of the Young Men's Christian association. The letters sent to E. G. Wilson, associate secretary, recently returned to this country after spending two years in war work in Europe, were made public here last night.

Barnaby Boyle is known officially as American Prisoner of War No. 1. He claimed to have gone through the Sitting Bull campaign and the Spanish war without a scratch and to have met misfortune when he turned sailor. Probably the youngest American held as a prisoner of war is Henry R. Hendren, sixteen years old, in a prison camp at Lubeck, Germany.

"I wish you would kindly notify my mother of my whereabouts," he said. "I have written to her several times, but have not received a reply. The address is 210 Maple avenue, Berkeley, Norfolk, Va."

One of the most human letters of the batch of 100 was from a wife who lives in East Boston, Mass., to her husband in a prison camp in Germany. He asked the Y. M. C. A. to find out why she did not write. Here is part of what she wrote:

"If you have not received the letter I sent before, I will have to tell you again that a beautiful baby daughter was born to us April 26, 1917. I had her baptized the name of Mary. I had her pose for her picture especially to send you. I don't suppose you received that, either."

"Mary is a beautiful baby. I could write a book about all the cute things she does; and, can you believe, Tom, she is sitting up by herself and wearing soft shoes, and only four months old at present. She has black hair and blue eyes like myself, but I can see you in her smile."

"She has a head shaped like yours, and her hands are the very shape of yours. I know you would be wild about her if you could only see the dear. She is such a comfort to me. I love and kiss her for you."

"I would like a little soap very much, please," wrote Walter W. Perkins of Wichita, Kan. He requested that his mother, Mrs. Bettie Reynolds of Wichita, be notified of his whereabouts.

WRECKED TRAIN IN FLAMES

Passenger and Oil Cars Crash and Many Are Injured in Smash on Milwaukee Road.

Clinton, Ia., Jan. 6.—A number are reported injured in a collision between a passenger and an oil train on the Milwaukee railroad, north of Clinton. The wreckage is in flames.

LARGE ARMY IN THE WEST

Germans Have Millions of Soldiers in Readiness for the Long-Awaited Offensive in the Spring.

With the French Armies in the Field, Feb. 6.—The Germans to date have concentrated between 180 and 190 divisions (2,700,000 to 2,850,000 men) on the western front in preparation for their expected spring offensive.